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## ROLE OF THE FEMALE PROFESSIONAL

The considerable proportion of female professionals used in the DDI suggests a comparison of their record with that of their male counterparts.

25X1

Based on those still working in the DDI, the source of these are predominately direct college recruitment, which accounts for 57%, and private business, 14%. Lateral transfers, other Federal, and CTP each account for another 8% (Table 8-F).

25X1

Reasons given for separation of females are significantly lower in each category, except personal and family. As might be expected this category figures most importantly, the specific reasons usually being marriage or maternity:

Cause of Attrition % Total % Male % F

Involuntary
Better opportunity
Return to school
Job dissatisfaction
Personal/family
Military

25X1

Comparative figures on performance ratings also disclose differences. The proportion of proficient and below ratings given to males and females is the same. In the high end of the scale, however, supervisors give a greater proportion of the males higher ratings. Whereas 4% of the males were given outstanding ratings for actual over-all performance, less than 1% of the females were (indeed only 1 out of 177).

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55% of the males were given ratings of strong or better versus 48% of the females. In OCI, the difference was very pronounced, with 55% of the males rated strong or better versus 7% of the females (Tables 18-F & 18-M).

This difference carried over in ratings assigned for over-all potential (Table 21-F):

Rating
Outstanding
Above average
Average
Below average
Weak

<u>% Male</u>	% Female

25X1

Even more pronounced were the indicated differences in potential for attaining GS-15 or Supergrade level responsibility (Table 22-F):

Potential
GS-15
Supergrade

% Male	% Female

25X1

## Attachment

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